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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9 DAWN WIGGINS,

No. C 12-05430 WHA

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 BARBARA HOUSELY, *et al.*,

13 Defendants.
14 _____/

**ORDER FINDING JOINT AND
SEVERAL LIABILITY AND DENYING
ATTORNEY'S FEES AND REFERRING
TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'
OFFICE**

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16
17 **INTRODUCTION**

18 This action was transferred from the bankruptcy court in order to determine whether
19 defendants are joint and severally liable and whether broker owes borrower attorney's fees. To the
20 extent explained below, liability is joint and several and the request for attorney's fees is **DENIED**.
21

22 **STATEMENT**

23 The relevant facts are laid out in the bankruptcy court's memorandum after trial
24 (Dkt. No. 2). Defendant Barbara Housley is a licensed real estate agent. In December 2009, while
25 working for broker Paragon Real Estate and Mortgage Services, Housley listed the property of
26 plaintiff Dawn Wiggins for sale. The property was encumbered for more than its value and was in
27 foreclosure, but Housley believed she could earn a commission by arranging a "short" sale. In
28 March 2010, while the listing was still active, Housley left Paragon's employ and moved her
license to broker and defendant DPPM, Inc., d/b/a Zephyr Real Estate (*ibid.*).

The foreclosure sale on plaintiff's property was set for April 28, 2010. On April 14,

Housely sent Wiggins an email stating that she had identified an individual, defendant Roman Meacham, who could delay the sale of her house by one year. In exchange, he charged a fee of \$300 and a filing fee of \$280. Defendant Housely asked plaintiff if she were interested in such an agreement. At the time, plaintiff was on vacation in Europe on a cruise ship. On April 21, plaintiff told Housely that she would not be able to sign until April 28, too late to avoid foreclosure. Later that day, Housely responded, inquiring whether plaintiff would allow Housely to sign for her. Plaintiff agreed under the express condition that doing so was legal. Defendant Housely assured her that it was and proceeded to file a false Chapter Thirteen bankruptcy petition in plaintiff's name. Not only was the signature false, but the list of creditors falsely represented there were none other than the foreclosing secured creditor. Housely filed the false petition in April and it was dismissed in May, due to a failure to follow the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (*ibid.*).

In September 2012, plaintiff brought a suit in bankruptcy court against defendants Housley, Meacham and Zephyr pursuant to Section 110 of the Bankruptcy Code, which provides:

If a bankruptcy petition preparer violates this section or commits any act that the court finds to be fraudulent, unfair, or deceptive, on the motion of the debtor . . . and after notice and a hearing, the court shall order *the bankruptcy petition preparer* to pay to the debtor —

(A) the debtor's actual damages;

(B) the greater of —

(i) \$2,000; or

(ii) twice the amount paid by the debtor to the bankruptcy petition preparer for the preparer's services; and

(C) reasonable attorney's fees and costs in moving for damages under this subsection.

11 U.S.C. 110(i)(1) (emphasis added).

The action against defendants Housley and Meacham was a core bankruptcy action based on Section 110. The bankruptcy court found that defendants were petition preparers, as defined by the Bankruptcy Code, and that they had violated the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. The bankruptcy court accordingly entered a separate judgment against them in October 2012 (Dkt. No. 2).

1 The bankruptcy court found defendant Zephyr liable only on the state law theory of
2 respondeat superior and for negligent supervision of Housley. Zephyr did not concede that the
3 claim against it was a core bankruptcy proceeding (*ibid.*). Accordingly, under 28
4 U.S.C. 157(c)(1), the bankruptcy court could not enter final judgment against Zephyr and instead
5 only made proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The bankruptcy judge then
6 transferred the proceeding to this district court. Neither party filed timely objections to the
7 bankruptcy judge's transfer under 28 U.S.C. 157(c)(1) (*ibid.*).

8 In this action, the parties herein dispute three points that the bankruptcy judge's findings
9 left silent — namely, (1) whether Housely and Zephyr were found liable on a joint and several
10 basis; (2) whether Zephyr was liable for plaintiff's attorney's fees and costs; and (3) the amounts
11 of any such fees and costs (Reply Br. 3). These disputed issues were not raised in the bankruptcy
12 proceeding, and the bankruptcy judge had no opportunity to make findings and conclusions on
13 these three issues. A March 2013 order remanded this action to the bankruptcy court for further
14 findings of fact and conclusions of law (Dkt. No. 14).

15 In June 2013, the bankruptcy court solicited briefing on these issues. On June 27, the
16 bankruptcy court issued its further findings and conclusions, finding that defendants Housely and
17 Zephyr were jointly liable and that Zephyr was not liable for attorney's fees and costs
18 (Dkt. No. 16).

19 Plaintiff has objected to the bankruptcy court's findings. Plaintiff argues that defendant
20 Zephyr is separately liable for the award against Housely and Meacham, and that Zephyr is liable
21 for attorney's fees under Section 110 of the Code as the result of the actions of its employee,
22 defendant Housley (Reply Br. 3).

23 ANALYSIS

24 1. HOUSELY AND ZEPHYR ARE JOINT AND SEVERALLY LIABLE.

25 All acts of a salesperson are considered acts of an employing broker and the employing
26 broker is responsible for the acts of all salespersons and brokers licensed under the employing
27 broker within the course and scope of their employment. *See* 2 Miller & Starr, California Real
28 Estate 3d § 34:98 (citing *College Hospital Inc. v. Superior Court*, 8 Cal. 4th 704, 723 (1994)). The

1 bankruptcy court found that Housely was acting within the course and scope of her employment
2 when she violated Section 110.

3 When an employer is vicariously liable for the acts of an employee, the liability is joint and
4 several. *See Pac. Employers Ins. Co. v. Hartford Acc. & Ind. Co.*, 228 F.2d 365, 373 (9th Cir.
5 1955). While neither the Supreme Court nor the Ninth Circuit have applied this principle to
6 violations of Section 110, other circuits have held employers joint and severally liable under the
7 statute. *See In re Gaftick*, 333 B.R. 177, 185–86 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2005). This order agrees. The
8 bankruptcy court award against defendant Housely covered plaintiff’s actual damages for the
9 violation of Section 110. An award against Zephyr is compensation for the same damage. If
10 plaintiff were allowed to recover separately from Zephyr and Housely, her recovery would be
11 duplicative. To allow a separate award would turn the express text of Section 110 on its head.
12 *See*, 11 U.S.C. 110(i)(1)(A) ([pay the debtor] “the debtor’s actual damages”). Accordingly, in
13 agreement with the bankruptcy court, this order finds Zephyr to be joint and severally liable for the
14 violations of Section 110 committed by defendant Housely.

15 **2. ZEPHYR IS NOT LIABLE TO PLAINTIFF FOR ATTORNEY’S FEES AND COSTS.**

16 The legal issue presented is whether an employer, held vicariously liable for the acts of its
17 employee under Section 110, can also be held liable for an award of statutory attorney’s fees
18 against the employee. The code states that attorney’s fees shall be paid by the bankruptcy petition
19 preparer for violations of the statute. 11 U.S.C. 110(i)(1)(c). The bankruptcy court held that
20 Zephyr was not liable for attorney’s fees because it was not the bankruptcy petition preparer.

21 While principals may be liable for the acts of their employees, the remedies against each is
22 not always the same. For example, an employer liable for the wrongful acts of a salesperson is
23 also liable for punitive damages, only if, the employer personally participated, knew of the
24 salesperson’s unfitness, or authorized or ratified the salesperson’s wrongful conduct. *See Williams*
25 *v. United States*, 248 F.2d 492, 496 (9th Cir. 1957). The fact that Zephyr is jointly liable with
26 Housely for the actual damages to plaintiff does not make Zephyr liable for statutory attorney’s
27 fees, unless the statute expressly says so. Plaintiff has presented no authority holding an employer
28 liable for attorney’s fees under Section 110.

1 In a similar action involving a different statute, *Rony v. Costa*, the California Court of
2 Appeal reversed the trial court's award of statutory attorney's fees against an employer on account
3 of the acts of the employee. 210 Cal. App. 4th 746, 756–59 (2012). The court noted that under
4 state law, statutory attorney's fees are costs, not damages and that “while principals may be liable
5 for injuries caused by an agent . . . they do not necessarily face the same remedies as an agent.”
6 *Id.* at 758–59. It held that liability under respondeat superior did not make the employer liable for
7 statutory attorney's fees awarded against an employee.

8 Plaintiff's attempt to distinguish *Rony* is not availing. According to plaintiff, *Rony* states
9 that while respondeat superior by itself is not sufficient to support an award of attorney's fees, if
10 the statute forming the basis of the claim for relief has an independent applicable fee provision,
11 then the employer will be liable (Reply Br. 15–17). Not so. *Rony* stated, “[h]ad the Legislature
12 intended the statute, and specifically the provision for attorney fees, to reach [the employer] . . . it
13 could have said so.” *Rony*, 210 Cal. App. 4th at 756. Section 110(i)(1) provides that if a
14 *bankruptcy petition preparer* violates the provisions of the statute, the court shall order the
15 bankruptcy petition preparer to pay attorney's fees. As with the statute at issue in *Rony*, had the
16 legislature intended Section 110 of the Bankruptcy Code to reach the employer, it could have said
17 so.


18 CONCLUSION

19 Having reviewed the recommendations *de novo*, this order hereby **ACCEPTS AND ADOPTS**
20 Chief Bankruptcy Judge Alan Jaroslovsky's findings and recommendations in full. To the extent
21 explained above, Zephyr is jointly and severally liable as Housley's employer for plaintiff's actual
22 damages under Section 110(i)(1)(A) of the Bankruptcy Code, but is not liable for attorney's fees
23 under Section 110(i)(1)(C). Judgment against Zephyr and in favor of Wiggins in the amount of
24 \$10,000 will be entered accordingly.

1 In light of the indications that defendant Housely and possibly others committed
2 bankruptcy fraud, the Clerk shall forward a copy of this order to the United States Attorneys'
3 Office.

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5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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7 Dated: October 15, 2013.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE